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THE CRITIC.

Wichingson, D. C. WASSINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1890.

Address

RAILROAD FACILITIES. Whatever fate the Atkinson bill may encounter in the House there is reason to believe that when it gets into the Senate it will be handled with intelli-

gence and wisdom. We bear a great deal from the newspaper advocates of the bill about "give few to the Pennsylvania Railroad to give to railroads, etc., etc., but H fs a notorious fact that every city which has turfailing certainty, but they are so frequent hasteried to accept a rallroad com- and so voluminous, and the season during pany's estimate of what is necessury for that chy's welfare has been repenting its haste in sackcloth and takes ever since. In matters of this kind, the communities them- de la Reforma, so trips to the Sacromonte selves are much better judges of what their interests require, and, since in this case the city has no direct means of enforcing its views, Congress should bepeculiarly careful to ascertain those views and to consult them conscientiously.

It is the most transparent nonsense to represent Washington as being stupidly blied to its own welfare in this matter of terminal facilities for the Pennsylwanta road, and as being inspired by petty and victous motives in resisting the dictation of the rallroad and its advecates. The members of the Senate District Committee have lived here too long and are too well acquainted with our people to accept so disparaging an estimate of their motives. What Washington wants is that the railroad shall receive all the concessions it requires for the most effective transaction of its business, but that these concessions shall be made in such a manner

as to conserve the public interest at the same time. Our citizens hope and believe that Congress will, in the end, see to the realization of this consummation.

BLAINE IS RIGHT.

It will disturb no man's confidence in the wisdom of Mr. Blaine's position to hear the announcement that President Harrison strongly favors the Mo-Kinley bill. Although Harrison got the nomination that Blaine declined, and so came in at the head of government, the fact remains that Blaine so overshadows him in the intellectual respect and confidence of the country as to make his dissent on such a propoeition the very lightest and most unconsidered factor in the formation of the popular judgment.

Democrats, of course; will approve Mr. Blaine's attitude in the premises. Next to opening our ports to the world's commerce by means of an intelligent reform in the tariff, they would like to have that end achieved by means of reciprocity treaties with the particular nations whose trade is of the greatest value to the country. Next to enriching the farmer by removing the tax from the necessaries of life and the indispensable materials and implements of his avocation, they would ameliorate his now unhappy condition by opening new and remunerative markets for the sale of his produce. The Democratic party seeks the farmer's prosperity and happiness by any and every means that may be

But we believe that the best judgment of the country, without respect to party, will be with Mr. Blaine in this controversy, and that, at the first opportunity, the country will render a verdict against the majority which Mr. Reed now manipulates with insolent but short-lived audacity in the interest of the greedy monopolies which gave is birth.

A DESPOTIC POWER.

In the course of a very able article on the proposed Federal Election law, the new York Times says:

It will be seen at a glance, in the first place, that the bill confers an enumous amount of patronage on the party is power. The number of appointments for the State of few York alone would be over 10,000 Supervisors and at least half that number of deputy marshale, drawing pay from the Federal Treasury at the rate of from \$5 to \$50 a day. A quarter of a million of dollars would be a low satisfacts of the money value we not be a low astimate of the soney vane of this paironage to the party in power. Experd this would be the advantage to be lead from the control of the sone. If a wide is disputed by the State officers and accepted by the Federal officers, it must be into the box; if the count of the State officers, it must be into the box; if the count of the State officers, it must be into the box; if the goest of the State canvassers defeats a can elects him his name must go on the rail and he must become a member of the body that he to decide any content as to his slow tion. We shall not argue the fairness of such a bill. It was not intended to be fair, and the party in newer will not rejust it because it is nufair. But it is an edged most, and it cannot always be kept in the same hands. If it should become a law, not anly would the Democrate have a chance to use it themselves, but the passage of such a ing would grounly promote such a chance That englit to be concluded as to the expealleney of passing it.

Assuming that the Times means to say that no bill conferring such despotisauthority on the party in power should exer become a law, we want to express our cordial approval of a sentiment so wise and patriotic. Apart from all other considerations, the Lodge-Powell bill should be defeated on those grounds mione. It is futal to the integrity of of popular government to set up as the neward of success an arbitrary power greater than attaches to the crown of any enlightened monarchy. So long as the prize in our national contests consists merely of the opportunity to carry out great plans of improvement and reform. the country is not likely to come to any serious harm, no matter which party happens to be in the secondast. The acopie can safely be left to appraise there measures and to dispense their favor or condemnation, according to

the merits of the case. But when the prize revelor the proportions of offering perpetual domination to any party willing to make a corrupt and unor heldings rewer of the sewer condition to ir. then it seems time for the honest and patriotic men of all shades of solltical be measure through which the offer in made, and the reluke of the men who

This contrivance by Reed, Lodge and Howell holds out just such an offer as we have described. It should die the death. No man who really loves his country would wish to see such a power. in the hamls of either party.

Sames Zeptyre and his briss have comto the City of Mexico at the most uncomeviable season of the year. No doubt the Interfered. He must been that the Mexican capital, although at mosty a lines the most commute and reantiful spe on earth, is just more, to the middle of the middle of September the City of Mexicothe entire valley, he fact-is raised apar Washington only what all other cities | the showers come at practically regular hours, and can be discounted with almost which they prevail is an extended that there is little left of that most attractive feature of the city, its outdoor Hfs, There will be no morning lounges in the Almeda, no afternoon drives on the Pasco and of freeta breakfasts under the shadow of 'operatapeti, no boil fights at the Plaza arelt with Populano in all his glory. Things will be a little dull outdoors for be happy couple until the season opens October, and they will have content themselves with the

> the winter they will enjoy very much the same delightful climate. IT SEEMS TO US that the proper solutio of the ice problem is the establishment of more factories. This will put an end to the annually recurring fluctuation in price, permanently prevent scarcity and render it rever impossible to floece the community on any pretext whatsoever. With the ap- made liances now available it is practicable to make a much better quality of Ice than naure turns out and to make it considerably cheaper than it can be cut. If some more f our capitalists were to set up first-class ice factories they would find it a handsome investment for themselves, besides render

bought that, while this part of the world

is sweltering in great heat, the city of their

esidence will know no temperature greater

then 72 Fabrenhelt, and that throughout

ing a real service to the public. IN ITS LAST Sunday edition, the Atlanta Constitution has his illustrated article decriptive of the different methods by which women put on their stockings? Of course the majority of the dear creatures stick to the old style of sitting on the floor, but a good many, as appears from the wood ents with which the article is interspersed, do it otherwise. We may remark, as parameter hat the publication would have been a good. leal more thrilling if the women's faces had

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION WIll go own to history wearing the blue ribbo or the number and intensity of its "diguified atlences.15 Nothing has been said flout the charges against Quay, nothing bout the charges of erookedness in the Pension Office, nothing about the gift of the Cape May cottage, with furniture, provisions, etc. For a really dramatic and strenuous "silence" this bests the record.

WE DEG TO REMIND VARIOUS CONTEMPORries that it was Mrs. Grover Cleveland and not the ex-President who was recently honorary member of the Ali ums Press Association.

This is Choken's day in New York, THE SILVER BILL BUNGLE.

From the New York Press. The "dollar of the duddles" is feeling uite young again, in view of the free-oinage agitation and the vote in the Schate.

From the New York World, The free silver Republicans are less enamored of Speaker Reed's arbitrary methods than they were when it was only the Democrais, who were denied a From the New York Star.

The negro boy caught with the heads of the stolen chickens poking through the crown of his hat and protesting that he didn't "know nothing about them was not a whit more impertment than was Speaker Reed in twitting the House bout the mystery of the whereabouts

From the Minneopolis Journal The Senate seems to be drifting to ree coinage. The real situation is that Congress has among its members too many men who have stocks in silver

From the Portland trapeuton. God could have made a bigger jack-ass or more arrant demagogue than the average "silver dollar" Congressman, but God never did, because not only creative power, but also justice and mercy, are among the divine attributes

From the Butte Inter-Mountain, The people have no confidence in ceretary Windom. He practiced de spilon in the lead matter and he will be equally Janus-faced in regard to diver. The President should get rid of Mr. Window and put an honest man in his pince.

From the Soving Said Republics There can be no question but that the entiment of the country at large favors fiver, and if this plan of Senator Stewart's should be adopted it would certainly pave the way to the adoption at no very distant day of actual free From the Butte States Ministry

This journal has hopes that all will come out right, but it would feel more certain of the future of the Republican party in this State if Windows were sked to resign from the Cabinet and an honest man were put in his place. From the Nest York Six

The position assumed by Speaker Rend on Friday was unworthy of the occupant of a diguified and responsible office. The appearance of bluff good nature which the New England "Czar" assumes at next cannot shield him in his attitude respecting the alver bill.

The People Will Resent the Insult. The reason why the leaders of the Republican party failed to indoese the Australian Ballet bill in their platform stenday can be stated in four words They district the people !

WHEN SILENCE FELL "Write me are egic," the warder said, "Victory, valor, and givey mad." Printer, a builted," excisioned the knigh Torono, adventure, and fully unity."

An ode to freedom," the patrice coled, "Liberty wen and wiver deligt."

"Write me a check," the post oriol, And the electre, all woul, was a full park -Philosophia Times. MR. INGALLS' LIFE.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOYHOOD OF THE FAMOUS KANSAS SENATOR.

confetions to combine for the stefest of Assessores of the Buter-Tangued States. man and His Interviews With Lincoln and Grant.

> If Ingalis' childhood was character fred by unusual diffidence, he got bravely over it, and at a very early age began to display a pugnacious disposition which grew upon him steadily. Many anecdotes filestrating this disposliden have found their way Into print, such as that wherein he is described as having delivered a scathing review of the faculty of the college upon his emination, taking as his subject 'Mummy Life," and treating it in such a manner as to herrify his mother, who

> had come to see him graduate. The college professors had revised his orstory, cutting the heart out of it. In speaking it he put in all they had left out and added his respects to them, They delated some time as to whether they should not withhold his diploma from kim, but his oration was full of wit, and though it cut very deeply s great part of it was true. He got his diploma, and in 1884 Williams College honored itself by conferring the degree of LL. D. upon him.

> MESTING LINCOLN. Senator Ingalis is possessed of a vast fund of anecdote gathered from his own experience and observation, and as a conversationalist he is without rival in the Senate. His account of his first nterview with Abraham Lincoln is

> deeply interesting. He said:
> "The next day, which was the day of
> the execution of old John Brown in
> Virginia, the 2d of December, 1859, I think, he came to Atchison, where I then lived and still live, and was received by a committee of citizens. He stopped at the Massasoit House, and was announced for a speech in the evening at the Methodist church. It was a bitter cold winter's day, and he made a speech of extraordinary power, in which he anticipated very largely the line of argument he employed a few months later in his celebrated speech in Cooper Institute in New York, and

A PROPOUND IMPRESSION upon the people who were assembled to hear him, although his reputation at that time had only been derived from a knowledge that had preceded him of his debate with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858. Alluding to the threats of the South to secole, Lincoln declared that ny attempt at secession would be treaon; and none who heard him can forget the impressive majesty of his ap-pearance as he drew himself up, and, leaning forward with his arms extended until they seemed to reach across the small auditorium, said: 'If they atempt to put their threats into execulon, we will hang them as they have sauged old John Brown to day. One of the leading border ruffians declared that it was the most powerful presenta-tion of Republican doctrine that he had

'Lincoln remained in Atchison until the next day about noon, and the com-mittee appointed to entertain him, upon going down to the hotel next morning after breakfast, found him in the barroom by a red-hot box stove, engagesi in telling jokes and yarns and stories to a crowd of overland stage drivers and other rough characters of the with the most boisterous and inextin-

"He exhibited there, as always, an extraordinary facility for forming personal relations with all classes of men. Think of him sitting there with one obber shoe on and the other unbuckled on his knee, for probably half an hour, the carriage waiting outside to take him about the town, while he entertained the crowd with his inexhaustible fun amid bursts of uproarious laughter.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT, The Senator's account of his first neeting with General Grant, as I once heard him narrate it, is equally graphic and interesting. "I never had seen General Grant," he said, "until I came to the Senate in 1873, and on the evening of the 3d of March, when he came o the Capitol, as is customary on the losing night of the session, to aign bills that might be presented to him, I was introduced to him in what is known as the President's room.

"My previous impresions had been derived from an attentive perusal of all that had been written about him is the preceding ten years, and it is a curious ustration of the fact that no matter low well we may be supposed to be equainted with a man by portraiture and description, that all my previous impressions were immediately destroyed at the first moment of our first into He had been portrayed by his enemies as

COARSE, BRUTAL AND UNCULTIVATED BUFFIAN. and even his friends had not given him credit for the refined and gracious and attractive qualities that were imme-diately presented to me upon my intro-

action. Every impression that I had crived as to his appearance, his stature and manner was immediately dissipated. General Rufus Ingalis was one of Grant's most valued and intimate friends, and I have no doubt that he had spoken to the President of his relationship with ionship with me. conversation, which was

cusual and brief, General Grant albuled to General Ingalis and Inquired about ar kinship and appeared in such dy different aspect from what I had heen led to anticipate, that my feelings were those of delighted surprise. I found him exceedingly agreeable in conversation, with a tendency to humor. for which I was entirely suprepared. HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER.

John J. Ingalis is neither a timed friend nor a suspicious foe. Early schooled against the influences of that langerous system which sought to build republic on the unrequitted labor of scipless militous, a system which did hiush while it clusped the little is hundouffs and festioned the cross of Christ with chains, and stubbornly convinced in the depths of a mind of no disary power of the correctness of olitical principle strong in the logic common series, he has adhered with a sticas and resistless tenarity, in viy and in defeat, to the secred prin tiples, founded on reason, rich in eathu-dism, and a part of the elemental foundation of the republic itself. Sen-ster Ingalis, ithis all men true to traine nd to themselves, is a strong man. He ollows wherever principle lends, as paralless of consequences personal to

Do you tell me he is ambitious? Yes, but not with the ambition that neels before power with "bated breath own party he has always sought to make ower gentle and obedience liberal, and the has been ambitious it was for the sake of a great ranse and not for the sake of himself. In this consists his greatness. Love of justice, like the af-fections, alds in making up the immortal side of our common humanity. His is the true spirit of chivalry, ever ready to lift a lance and enter the lists in de-fense of the weak.

AMUSEMENTS.

Change of Bill at Albangh's, At Albrugh's Grand Opera House to afglit the Helen Lamont Opera Company will appear in "Amorita." The simple mnouncement of a change of bill at Al augh's is quite enough to attract larguidences, for the business during Mis Lamon's engagement has been particu-larly large. The company, it is said, appears to good advantage in 'Amo-ilta,' and the production will be ential to any yet given. The east of characters is as follows:

Amorita, Castrucci's Jaughter, Miss Helen Lamont Angelo Malenotti, a sculptor, Miss Reseas Hanley Perpetini, Castrucci's wile,
Miss Mabella Buker
Fra Hombarda, a harmit and marger of
Lloyd Wilson ristrucel, a furrier Louis Du Lans Fortelizacilo. S. Putter Fortelizacilo. Miss Rianche Nicholts Astuelli, Bombarda's page. Miss Emma Vorce

WOLCOTT'S WOBBLING.

The Change Two and a Half Years

From the New York Evening Past.
While the young Senator from Colondo is not yet a full fledged statesman, he at least shows signs of growth, and that is always encouraging. We accord him this much praise after contrasting the speech which he delivered at the New England dinner in this city on December 22, 1887, with his speech on

sliver in the Senate this week. In the course of his remarks to the New Englanders he said, speaking of the Coloradans: "We are a plain people and live far away. We find all the excitement we need in the two great political parties, and we rather look upon the talk of anybody in either party being better than his party as a sort of cant. The hypereritical faculty has not reached us yet, and we leave to you of the East the exclusive occupancy of the raised dals upon which it seems necessary for the independent voter to stand while he is counted." This is the same party slave who elec-trified the Senate last Tuesday by say-ing.

at the windom recommendation, approved by the President, could have been announced before the election. It is my humble opinion that not a single State West of the Missouri River would have given a Republican majority. Not because the large majority of the citizens of those States were not and are not and surnest Republicans, loving the traditions of the party, and true oving the traditions of the party, and tru to its principles, but because they wou overwhelmingly retuine a party that select as its standard-bearer one numindful of it interests of the country, and disregardful the wishes of the majority of its membe Behold the change! The vasty West, which two years and a half ago would have flocked to the side tent of a circus which had an independent voter among

is curlosities, would have awarmed with "kickers" in the following autumn f its Republican voters had not thought that the financial policy of their party was to be handed over to them for moulding. The Eastern Independent "kicks" in behalf of some great principle. The Colorado Senator gets up on his dais to be counted as a party assassin who is not even consistent. His "hypercritical faculty" is, however, rapidly

Death of Mrs. Grimes. Mrs. Grimer, the widow of the late Senator Grimes of Iowa, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 1124 Vermont avenue, aged 66 years. Her the last of a family of five brothers and three sisters. The late Mrs. Allison was her adopted daughter. Short amily services will be held at the rest ledce at 6 o'clock this evening, to be onducted by the Rev. Dr. Salter of the Congregational Church at Burlington, Iowa, who officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes forty-two years ago. The remains will be taken to Burlington for interment, accompanied v Senator Allison, the two nieces of ie deceased, Mrs. Higby of Burlington

and Mrs. Hughes of Bath, Me. Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued to the ollowing persons: Great Falla Ice

Company, to erect an icchouse on south side of Water street, between Tenth and Eleventh street southwest, Tenth and Eleventh street southwest, to cost \$13,000. J. F. Schold, addition to house 1415 Fifth street northwest, to cost \$250. Charles A. Langley, brick addition to 2000 N street northwest, to cost \$2,000. James H. Grant, a two story brick addition to house cosner Tenth and G streets northwest, to cost \$4,000. E. W. Knowles, repair 1525 Seventeenth street northwest, to Seventeenth street northwest, ost \$90. C. A. Langley, Improve 15 H street northwest, to cost \$1,500 William Halley, brick addition to 62: Seventh aircet northwest, to cost \$300.

—Grafton, to repair and improve house, to cost \$40.

Jos Fielden's Bravery.

Joe Fielden, a well-known local pugl list, had a chance to distinguish him self yesterday and did it. He was in bathing near the Long Bridge, when some distance away he saw a man throwing up his hands as if suffering with crumps or in water beyond his depth. Fielden immediately went to the rescue, and by prevailing upon the man to exercise a little self possession he succeeded in getting him to shore and undoubtedly saved his life. Th man gave the name of William Hoaner and said that he had tried to swim across the river in company with some others, but his strength gave out.

Pauline and Her Pennics. Pauline Chiraly, an Italian woman. was found begging on the street vester-day with a 3 months' old infant in her arms. Officer Heller arrested and torsed her up, and her husband came around afterward and offered \$20 in peoples as ellateral. Judge Miller told her, after be had positively declined to allow her child to go to an infants' home, that she would be arrested the next time she went on the street with the habe.

Peace Congress Dulegates. The following delegates to the Unitersal Peace Congress in London wit att July 3: Rev. S. D. Boardman. Rev. T. S. Haustin, Rev. Edward Braislin, J. P. Branch, Rev. J. E. Grammar, W. V. Murkland, P. S. Maxom, Benjamin Truckleed and John B. Wood.

THE ROSS

School, this awanted flower unfolds like beauties of her life within. Bisplays the levels that she holds, And scale our love to win.

Each tender rose leaf's blending boss, Each shuder, building rose sham shows How God each they life may use, Also symbol makes the perfect rose,

Whose hand but life could hadden thee, With furest toneses given ? he common of His amiles we see: The sweet rose speaks of braver.

— D. H. Kent in Philosolphia Times.

HIS RESIGNATION A GREAT LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Review of the Distinguished Naturallst's Work-Why He Takes Private Employment,

collegion Colorago depoi New York Egenta The departure of William T. Horns. lay, the well-known naturalist, to be come a real estate agent In Buffalo, has been the chief theme for some rather pley comment among the scientific freles here, who regret that the Government should have allowed so excellent a man to pass out of its service and lose the rewards of years of patient

Mr. Hornaday is one of the younger roup of naturalists who have been rawn together here by the Smithsonian rather logerier hereby the Shahasana, institution and National Museum, from his earliest youth he has been a levoted student of animal life and anatomy. He worked his way through it is said, by taking care of the natural history collection of his Alma Major, and soon went into the employ of Professor Ward, the Rochester tax idermist, who prepares a large share of the birds, beasts and reptiles which ind their way into the museums of the ountry. Ward sent him upon severa expeditions in search of fresh material He made one trip to South America, and others to Asia and Africa, where not content with purchasing what na tive hunters brought him, HE PLUNGED PERSONALLY INTO JUNGLE

AND THICKET and studied the habits of all sorts of savage creatures in their own hauntsthe knowledge thus acquired giving him an immense advantage in his taxi dermie work over competitors who had picked up all their acquaintance with their subjects through books. He also came to be recognized as one of the best equipped practical naturalists on either side of the Atlanta. side of the Atlantic; his reports were noted as authorities in the proceedings of learned societies in all parts of the world, and he was frequently in receipt of such flattering attentions as when Alfred Russell Wallace hunted him out for an interview on the fauna of the Malay Peninsula, where Wallace himself had made profound researches in times gone by.

In due season he was invited to enter

the Government employ as taxidemist for the National Museum. The work which he did there is

A MONUMENT OF SKILLED INDUSTRY of which he may well feel proud. It ncludes, among other things, the mar-velously life-like group of bison which he went West to procure, and which h mounted in a style pronounced by con-nousceurs to be without parallel—every accessory and detail, even to the earth and the scant verdure of the plains. baving been reproduced from nature ust as found on the stamping ground this now almost extinct race of cattle His gorilla group has also been much admired, and the hearty encomiums passed upon his work generally caused the authorities of the Institution to buy a large number of the specimens which he had get for his former employer. In the intervals of his regular duties be found time for some literary labor, and his "Two Years in a Jungie" proved so popular that the author's share of the profits enabled him to buy a pretty home in the suburbs. . It was always one of Hornaday's hobbies that we should have in Wash ngton, at the Government expense and under the Government control,

THE PINEST ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN IN THE WORLD, To the furtherance of this scheme he devoted all his energies for a long time, studying the methods and appliances When the idea finally took shape in a very unpretentious annex to the Smithsonian, he became the chie functionary in charge, and on a trifling allowance of money built up a menag-erie which, though small, was highly

creditable to its author. He even volunteered as a messenger of the Fish Commission, and traveled through the West in search of new animals, which he was permitted to bring home with him in an empty commission car. It was a most inconvenient manner of procuring his supplies, as he was provided with no assistants, and had to manage his bears and deer and foxes, etc., by himself, or with such spasmodic help as his associates on the car would lend him through good nature. But its bardships were compensated by the fact that it was cheap, and in his enthusiasm his sole thought was how such he could do with the pittance at

ats disposal. He interested himself greatly in the project for a permanent park in Rock Creek Valley, and for about two years haunted the Capitel daily during the session of Congress, armed with maps and diagrams, which he used in argu-ing with members who could not seany advantage to result from the Gov erament's spending so much money on an "snimal show." It was a tedious campaign, but he won it, and the nec-essary appropriations for site and im-

provements finally were voted.

At this point came the first check to his plans. Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian, who had the matter in charge, preferred to place at the head of the Park management some older and more celebrated naturalist, if one could be found. Mr. Hornaday was designated to serve as an assistant to this chief, still unnamed. He declined the appointment. He felt that he had that he had

FAIRLY EARNED THE FIRST PLACE, if any. Professor Langiev did not dispute his claim to the highest credit for the success of the "Zoo" project, but was firm in the purpose of getting some one who would make a more conspicuous figurehead. They parted on the spot. Mr. Hormaday had in his pocket at that moments had been offer involved. at that moment a business offer involving a guarantee of twice as large an annual income as the salary attached to the office of "Acting Superintendent"

It had been laid before him twice

endy, and declined because he loved his work us a naturalist, and was un-willing to give up the honors which he believed awaited him as the fruit of so much underpaid and hardly appreciated labor in the cause. It had lately come a third time, and he now accepted it. The sympathies of the junior circles of working continued this discrete. of working scientists of this city an largely with him. The scientific bu reaus of the Government are no place of case. To hold a responsible position n one of them means a great deal very hard work, with half the pay be taken in fame. Mr. Hornally to longs to the class who have the strong est fulth in themselves, and who, there fore, take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and allack their tasks with their own hands, untaledful of any artificia

It has uccasionally happened, and to say, that a man of his staine has been passed over in the line of promotion, is der to give the best paid and most diquished places to others who, though erhaps not unwesthy, have spent their lives in a somewhat scrence atmosphiste, and acquired reliebrity by managerial fact and judicious advertisement as well

as by downright exertion. Mr. Horanday's retirement, as has been intimated. has aroused some little bitterness among the embitious young members of the scientific corps, who feel that there is no telling whose turn may come next to be passed over in the distribution of good things.

JUDGE LAWRENSON DEAD.

The Veteran Postoffice Department

Omelal Passes Away. Judge James Lawrenson dled this morning in Baltimore, Md., at 6:30 'clock. He was born March 22, 1800, and was therefore over 90 years old. and was therefore ever 90 years old. He came to this country from England when he was 3 years old and finally landed in Baltimore. Here he was appointed by Postmaster J. S. Skinner to a clerkahip October 19, 1819. Major Burry, who was Postmaster-General under President Jackson, appointed him to a clerkahip in the Postoffice Department in 1834. He served in this Department fifty six years.

fifty-ilx years.
Judge Lawrenson swore in every Postmaster General since the one by whom he was appointed. It was his boast and pride that he did not missone since his appointment. He was admired by all his associates, and his death will cause universal grief.

The funeral will take place at Wesley Chapel, Pifth and F streets northwest, on Wednesday next at 2 p. m.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The Illness of Commissioner Dauglass Causes a Postpopement.

Owing to the injury which Commissioner Douglass received on Saturday, the anticipated investigation into the charges against the various police lieutenants was not commenced. As a matter of fact the charges have not yet been formulated, for Commissioner Robert, who conducted the investigation at the request of the other Commissioners, is naturally averse to draft-ing them bimself and is auxious that the board shall assume that respon-

When Mr. Douglass recovers a board meeting will be held and the charges prepared. It is understood that Lieutenant Guy will be the first to be tried, and it has not yet been determined whether the trial will be an open or secret one.

The probabilities are, however, that t will go on with closed doors, in justice to the accused men, some of whom may be cleared. Commissioner Robert is exceedingly anxious to have the cases decided, and he proposes to push them to a speedy

trial and conclusion. Hoosier Editors in Washington, A large excursion party of Republican Indiana editors arrived in the city yesterday on the steamer George Leary from Fortress Monroe, and registered at the Ebbitt House. The reception com-mittee, consisting of Attorney General Miller, Marshall Ransdell, and E. W. Halford, the President's private secre tary, acted as an escort to the hotel Among the excursionists are S. J. Thompson of the Lebanon Patriot, W. W. Pershing of the Tipton Advente, M. C. Garber of the Madison Courfer, A. C. Beeson of the Winchester Journal, Charles Dennis of the Indianapolis Journal, T. C. Mosbaugh of the Cam-bridge City Tribune, W. W. Canada of bridge City Tribune, W. W. Canada of the Union City Times, E. J. Waldo of the Hising Sun Recorder, George W. Seif of the Corydon Republican, L. A. Hossier, Warsaw Times, and president of the Northern Indiana Editorial Asso-ciation, W. H. Smith, secretary, and bride, Indianapolis, and day the visitors went to the Capitol and other places of interest. This evening the editors will be given a reception at

can association, and at 9.30 o'clock they go to the White House. A Damper on Patriotic Youths, Judge Miller put a damper on two patriotic youths of Washington this norning who became over-enthusiastic in advance of July 4, and were caught lischarging fire-crackers in the public streets. "I want it understood that I am thoroughly in sympathy with the patriotic boys of the country," said the Judge, "but I want to see them mantfest their patriotism in some other way than by endangering life and property by the indiscriminate use of Chinese fire-crackers." He uned the two boys \$10 each, but suspended sen-

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